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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND  
GREAT BRITAIN RESPECTING THE FISHERIES.

CONCLUDED JUNE 22, 1885.

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*U.S. Dept. of State.*

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT  
BRITAIN RESPECTING THE FISHERIES. CONCLUDED JUNE 22,  
1885.

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NOTICE.

By direction of the President, the undersigned, Secretary of State, hereby makes known to all whom it may concern that a temporary diplomatic agreement has been entered into between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in relation to the fishing privileges which were granted by the fishery clauses of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of May 8, 1871, whereby the privilege of fishing, which would otherwise have terminated with the treaty clauses on the 1st of July proximo, may continue to be enjoyed by the citizens and subjects of the two countries engaged in fishing operations throughout the season of 1885.

This agreement proceeds from the mutual good-will of the two Governments, and has been reached solely to avoid all misunderstanding and difficulties which might otherwise arise from the abrupt termination of the fishing of 1885 in the midst of the season. The immunity which is accorded by this agreement to the vessels belonging to citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in the British American waters will likewise be extended to British vessels and subjects engaged in fishing in the waters of the United States.

The joint resolution of Congress of March 3, 1883, providing for the termination of the fishing articles of the treaty of May 8, 1871, having repealed in terms the act of March 1, 1873, for the execution of the fishing articles, and that repeal being express and absolute from the date of the termination of the said fishing articles, under due notification given and proclaimed by the President of the United States, to wit, July 1, 1885, the present temporary agreement in no way affects the question of statutory enactment or exemption from customs duties, as to which the abrogation of the fishing articles remains complete.

As part of this agreement, the President will bring the whole question of the fisheries before Congress at its next session in December, and recommend the appointment of a joint commission by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to consider the matter, in the interest of maintaining good neighborhood and friendly intercourse between the two countries, thus affording a prospect of negotiation for



SH 227  
116  
1885

the development and extension of trade between the United States and British North America.

Copies of the memoranda and exchanged notes on which this temporary agreement rests are appended.

Reference is also made to the President's proclamation of January 31, 1885, terminating the fishing articles of the Treaty of Washington.

By direction of the President:

T. F. BAYARD,

*Secretary of State.*

#### APPENDICES.

1. Mr. West's memorandum of March 12, 1885.
2. Mr. Bayard to Mr. West, memorandum of April 22, 1885.
3. Mr. West's memoranda of June 13, 1885.
4. Mr. Bayard to Mr. West, June 19, 1885.
5. Mr. West to Mr. Bayard, June 20, 1885.
6. Mr. Bayard to Mr. West, June 20, 1885.
7. Mr. Bayard to Mr. West, June 22, 1885.
8. Mr. West to Mr. Bayard, June 22, 1885.
- President's proclamation, January 31, 1885.

#### 1.—*Mr. West's memorandum of March 12, 1885.*

[Memorandum.—Confidential.]

The fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington of 1871 will expire on the 1st of July next. It has been represented by the Canadian Government that much inconvenience is likely to arise in consequence, unless some agreement can be made for an extension of the period.

When the time comes (1st of July next) American ships will be actually engaged in fishing within the territorial waters of the Dominion. These vessels will have been fitted out for the season's fishing and have made all their usual arrangements for following it up until its termination in the autumn. If, under these circumstances, the provincial or municipal authorities in Canada were to insist upon their strict rights, and to compel such vessels, on pain of seizure, to desist from fishing, considerable hardship would be occasioned to the owners, and a feeling of bitterness engendered on both sides which it is clearly the interest of both Governments to avert.

It seems therefore desirable, in order to avoid such possible complications, that both Governments should come to an agreement under which the clauses might be in effect extended until the 1st of January, 1886.

If this were done the existing state of things would come to an end at a date between the fishery season of 1885 and that of 1886, and an abrupt transition at a moment when fishery operations were being carried on would be thus avoided.

WASHINGTON, *March 12, 1885.*



2.—*Mr. Bayard to Mr. West, April 22, 1885.*

[Memorandum of April 22, 1885.—Personal.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, April 22, 1885.*

DEAR MR. WEST: I have on several occasions lately, in conversation, acquainted you with my interest in the fisheries memorandum which accompanied your personal letter of March 12.

Several informal talks I have had with Sir Ambrose Shea have enabled me to formulate the views of this Government upon the proposition made in behalf of the Dominion and the Province of Newfoundland, and I take pleasure in handing you herewith a memorandum embodying the results. If this suits, I shall be happy to confirm the arrangement by an exchange of notes at your early convenience.

I am, my dear Mr. West, very sincerely yours,

T. F. BAYARD.

The Hon. L. S. SACKVILLE WEST, &c.

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MEMORANDUM.

The legislation passed by the Congress of the United States, act of March 1, 1873, for the execution of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington, has been repealed by the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, the repeal to take effect July 1, 1885. From that date the effects of the fisheries articles of the Treaty of Washington absolutely determine, so far as their execution within the jurisdiction of the United States is concerned, and without new legislation by Congress modifying or postponing that repeal the Executive is not constitutionally competent to extend the reciprocal fisheries provisions of the treaty beyond the 1st of July next, the date fixed by the action of Congress.

Mr. West's memorandum of March 12, 1885, suggests the mutual practical convenience that would accrue from allowing the fishing ventures commenced prior to July 1, 1885, to continue until the end of the season for fishing of that year, thus preventing their abrupt termination in the midst of fishing operations on the 1st of July.

It has been, moreover, suggested on the part of the Province of Newfoundland and of the Dominion of Canada, that in view of the mutual benefit and convenience of the present local traffic, consisting of the purchase of ice, bait, wood, and general ship supplies by the citizens of the United States engaged in fishing from the inhabitants of the British American fishing coast, the usual operations of the fishing season of 1885 should be continued by the fishing vessels belonging to citizens of the United States until the end of the season of that year, and that the local authorities of Newfoundland and of the Dominion of Canada, in a spirit



of amity and good neighborhood, should abstain from molesting such fishermen or impeding their progress or their local traffic with the inhabitants incidental to fishing during the remainder of the season of 1885, and all this with the understanding that the President of the United States would bring the whole question of the fisheries before Congress at its next session in December, and recommend the appointment of a commission in which the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain should be respectively represented, which commission should be charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable, and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two Governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America.

The President of the United States would be prepared to recommend the adoption of such action by Congress with the understanding that in view and in consideration of such promised recommendation there would be no enforcement of restrictive and penal laws and regulations by the authorities of the Dominion of Canada or of the Province of Newfoundland, against the fishermen of the United States resorting to British-American waters between the 1st of July next and the close of the present year's fishing season; the mutual object and intent being to avoid any annoyance to the individuals engaged in this business and traffic, and the irritation or ill-feeling that might be engendered by a harsh or vexatious enforcement of stringent local regulations on the fishing coast pending an effort to have a just and amicable arrangement of an important and somewhat delicate question between the two nations.

Public knowledge of this understanding and arrangement can be given by an exchange of notes between Mr. West and myself, which can be given to the press.

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### 3.—*Mr. West's memoranda of June 13, 1885.*

[Memoranda.]

It is proposed to state in notes according temporary arrangements respecting fisheries that an agreement has been arrived at under circumstances affording prospect of negotiation for development and extension of trade between the United States and British North America.

The Government of Newfoundland do not make refunding of duties a condition of their acceptance of the proposed agreement, but they rely on it having due consideration before the international commission which may be appointed.



4.—*Mr. Bayard to Mr. West, June 19, 1885.*

[Confidential.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, June 19, 1885.*

MY DEAR MR. WEST: I assume that the two confidential memoranda you handed to me on the 13th instant embrace the acceptance by the Dominion and the British-American coast provinces of the general features of my memorandum of April 21, concerning a temporary arrangement respecting the fisheries, with the understanding expressed on their side that the "agreement has been arrived at under circumstances affording prospect of negotiation for development and extension of trade between the United States and British North America."

To such a contingent understanding I can have no objection. Indeed, I regard it as covered by the statement in my memorandum of May 21, that the arrangement therein contemplated would be reached "with the understanding that the President of the United States would bring the whole question of the fisheries before Congress at its next session in December, and recommend the appointment of a commission in which the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain should be respectively represented, which commission should be charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable, and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two Governments and their respective citizens on the coasts of the United States and British North America."

The equities of the question being before such a mixed commission would doubtless have the fullest latitude of expression and treatment on both sides; and the purpose in view being the maintenance of good neighborhood and intercourse between the two countries, the recommendation of any measures which the commission might deem necessary to attain those ends would seem to fall within its province, and such recommendations could not fail to receive attentive consideration.

I am not, therefore, prepared to state limits to the proposals to be brought forward in the suggested commission on behalf of either party.

I believe this statement will be satisfactory to you, and I should be pleased to be informed at the earliest day practicable of your acceptance of the understanding on behalf of British North America; and by this simple exchange of notes and memoranda the agreement will be completed in season to enable the President to make the result publicly known to the citizens engaged in the fishing on the British-American Atlantic coast.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

The Hon. L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.



5.—Mr. West to Mr. Bayard, June 20, 1885.

[Confidential.]

BRITISH LEGATION,  
Washington, June 20, 1885.

MY DEAR MR. BAYARD: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential note of yesterday's date, concerning the proposed temporary arrangement respecting the fisheries, which I am authorized by Her Majesty's Government to negotiate with you on behalf of the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland, to be effected by an exchange of notes founded on your memorandum of the 21st of April last.

The two confidential memoranda which I handed to you on the 13th instant contain, as you assume, the acceptance by the Dominion and the British-American coast provinces of the general features of your above-mentioned memorandum, with the understanding expressed on their side that the agreement has been arrived at under circumstances affording prospects of negotiation for the development and extension of trade between the United States and British North America, a contingent understanding to which, as you state, you can have no objection, as you regard it as covered by the terms of your memorandum of April 21.

In authorizing me to negotiate this agreement, Earl Granville states, as I have already had occasion to intimate to you, that it is on the distinct understanding that it is a temporary one, and that its conclusion must not be held to prejudice any claim which may be advanced to more satisfactory equivalents by the colonial governments in the course of the negotiation for a more permanent settlement. Earl Granville further wishes me to tell you that Her Majesty's Government and the colonial governments have consented to the arrangement, solely as a mark of good will to the Government and people of the United States, and to avoid difficulties which might be raised by the termination of the fishery articles in the midst of a fishing season; and also the acceptance of such a *modus vivendi* does not, by any implication, affect the value of the inshore fisheries by the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland. I had occasion to remark to you that while the colonial governments are asked to guarantee immunity from interference to American vessels resorting to Canadian waters, no such immunity is offered in your memorandum to Canadian vessels resorting to American waters, but that the Dominion Government presumed that the agreement in this respect would be mutual. As you accepted this view, it would, I think, be as well that mention should be made to this effect in the notes.

Under the reservations, as above indicated, in which I believe you acquiesce, I am prepared to accept the understanding on behalf of British North America, and to exchange notes in the above sense.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant.

Hon. T. F. BAYARD, &c.

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.



6.—*Mr. Bayard to Mr. West, June 20, 1885.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 20, 1885.

SIR: I have just received your note of to-day's date in regard to the proposed temporary arrangement touching the fisheries.

Undoubtedly it is our clear and mutual understanding that the arrangement now made is only temporary, and that it proceeds from the mutual good will of our respective Governments, and solely to avoid all difficulties which might otherwise arise from the termination of the fishing of 1885 in the midst of the season.

I understand, also, that the same immunity which is accorded by this agreement to the vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States, engaged in fishing in the British-American waters, will be extended to British vessels and subjects engaged in fishing in the waters of the United States. Perceiving, therefore, no substantial difference between our respective propositions and these statements as contained in our correspondence on the subject, I shall consider the agreement as embodied in our memoranda and the correspondence between us and as thus concluded; and public notification to that effect will be given in a few days by the President.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

The Hon. L. S. SACKVILLE WEST, &c.

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7.—*Mr. Bayard to Mr. West, June 22, 1885.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 22, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of this morning that I should restate part of my note to you of the 19th, I repeat that the arrangement, whereby a *modus vivendi* on the fishing question has been reached, rests on the memoranda and correspondence exchanged; that your memorandum of the 13th instant expressed the understanding on your side that the "agreement has been arrived at under circumstances affording prospect of negotiation for development and extension of trade between the United States and British North America;" that I not only had no objection to such an understanding, but, in fact, regarded it as amply embraced in our proposal to recommend a commission to deal with the whole subject in the interest of good neighborhood and intercourse, and that the recommendation of any measures which the commission might deem necessary to attain those ends would



seem to fall within its province, and such recommendations could not fail to have attentive consideration.

Having thus not only admitted the proviso of your memorandum in your own language, but gone still further and pointed out that no limits would be set, so far as I was concerned, to the proposals to be brought forward in the suggested commission on behalf of either party, I do not see how it is possible for me to give any stronger assurance that the understanding has "been reached under circumstances affording a prospect of negotiation for the development and extension of trade between the United States and British America."

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir,

T. F. BAYARD.

The Hon. L. S. SACKVILLE WEST, &c.

S.—*Mr. West to Mr. Bayard, June 22, 1885.*

WASHINGTON, *June 22, 1885.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your notes of the 20th and 22d instant in regard to the proposed temporary arrangement touching the fisheries, in which you state that it is our clear and mutual understanding that such arrangement is only temporary, and that it proceeds from the mutual good-will of our respective Governments, and solely to avoid all difficulties which might otherwise arise from the termination of the fishing of 1885 in the midst of the season. Also that the same immunity which is accorded by this Government to the vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in the British-American waters will be extended to British vessels and subjects engaged in fishing in the waters of the United States, and that the agreement has been reached under circumstances affording a prospect of negotiation for the development and extension of trade between the United States and British North America.

As therefore there exists no substantial difference between our respective propositions and the statements as contained in our correspondence on the subject, I shall consider the agreement as embodied in our memoranda and the correspondence between us as thus concluded, and shall inform Her Majesty's Government and the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland accordingly.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Hon. T. F. BAYARD, &c.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Treaty concluded between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington on the 8th day of May, 1871, contains among other Articles the following, viz :

“ARTICLE XVIII.”

“It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks, of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Colony of Prince Edward’s Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

“It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.”

“ARTICLE XIX.”

“It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern sea-coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said sea-coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with



the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

"It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States."

"ARTICLE XX."

"It is agreed that the places designated by the Commissioners appointed under the first Article of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on the 5th of June, 1854, upon the coasts of Her Britannic Majesty's Dominions and the United States, as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that Treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing under the preceding articles. In case any question should arise between the Governments of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a Commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties, and authority as the Commission appointed under said first Article of the Treaty of the 5th of June, 1854."

"ARTICLE XXI."

"It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, fish oil and fish of all kinds, (except fish of the inland lakes, and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil,) being the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty."

"ARTICLE XXII."

"Inasmuch as it is asserted by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII of this Treaty are of greater value than those accorded by Articles XIX and XXI of this Treaty to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States, it is further agreed that Commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, as stated in Articles XIX and XXI of this Treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article XVIII of this Treaty; and that any sum of money which the



said Commissioners may so award shall be paid by the United States Government, in a gross sum, within twelve months after such award shall have been given."

"ARTICLE XXIII."

"The Commissioners referred to in the preceding Article shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One Commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this article shall take effect, then the third Commissioner shall be named by the Representative at London of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any Commissioner, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment, the period of three months in case of such substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy.

"The Commissioners so named shall meet in the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

"Each of the High Contracting Parties shall also name one person to attend the Commission as its agent, to represent it generally in all matters connected with the Commission."

"ARTICLE XXIV."

"The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the Commissioners appointed under Articles XXII and XXIII of this Treaty shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either Government may present. If either Party shall offer oral testimony, the other Party shall have the right of cross-examination, under such rules as the Commissioners shall prescribe.

"If in the case submitted to the Commissioners either Party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession, without annexing a copy, such Party shall be bound, if the other Party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that Party with a copy thereof; and either Party may call upon the other, through the Commissioners, to produce the originals, or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the Commissioners may require.

"The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months



from the date of the organization of the Commission, and the Commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for three months in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners under the circumstances contemplated in Article XXIII of this treaty."

"ARTICLE XXV."

"The Commissioner shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary and any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

"Each of the High Contracting Parties shall pay its own Commissioner and agent or counsel; all other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties."

"ARTICLE XXX."

"It is agreed that, for the term of years mentioned in Article XXXIII of this Treaty, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may carry in British vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the territory of the United States upon the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States as aforesaid: Provided, That a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States.

"Citizens of the United States may for the like period carry in United States vessels, without payment of duty, goods, wares, or merchandise from one port or place within the Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America to another port or place within the said Possessions: Provided, That a portion of such transportation is made through the territory of the United States by land carriage and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

"The Government of the United States further engages not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandise carried under this article through the territory of the United States and Her Majesty's Government engages to urge the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislatures of the other colonies not to impose any export duties on goods, wares or merchandise carried under this article; and the Government of the United States may, in case such export duties are imposed by the Dominion of Canada, suspend, during the period that such duties are imposed, the right of carrying granted under this article in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.



"The Government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying granted in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty under this article, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in the said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in Article XXVII."

"ARTICLE XXXII."

"It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XVIII to XXV of this Treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other articles of this Treaty."

And, whereas, pursuant to the provisions of Article XXXIII of said Treaty, due notice has been given to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty of the intention of the Government of the United States of America, to terminate the above recited Articles of the Treaty in question, on the 1st day of July, 1885;

And, whereas, pursuant to the terms of said Treaty, and of the notice given thereunder by the Government of the United States of America to that of Her Britannic Majesty, the above recited articles of the Treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871, will expire and terminate on the 1st day of July, 1885:

Now, therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, do hereby give public notice that Articles XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXX, and XXXII, of the Treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871, will expire and terminate on the 1st day of July, 1885, and all citizens of the United States are hereby warned that none of the privileges secured by the above recited articles of the Treaty in question will exist after the 1st day of July next; all American fishermen should govern themselves accordingly.

Done at the City of Washington, this 31st day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,  
*Secretary of State.*















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